

# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

## **Hawaii PPV Housing Phase 2** Marine Corps Base Hawaii

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Hawaii  
5 MAY 2006

### 3.2.2 Hazardous Materials and Wastes

Potential sources of hazardous materials and wastes may include hazardous building materials and former hazardous waste disposal operations and hazardous material practices.

Not responsive

Asbestos-containing materials (ACM) have been identified in all housing increments at MCBH Kaneohe Bay except Nani Ulupa'u.<sup>14</sup> Sections of water distribution lines within the housing areas were fabricated with ACM.<sup>15</sup> Construction specifications for housing units at Hana Like (constructed in 1992) and Kaluapuni and Waikulu's Mokapu Court (under construction in 2006) state that ACM shall not be used. Although no ACM data for the MCBH Camp Smith housing (constructed in 1968), the MCBH Manana Family Housing Area (constructed in 1959), nor Pearl City Annex (constructed in 1942 and 1943) were available, the housing units and warehouses may have ACM based on their construction dates.

Lead-based paint (LBP) has been identified in sampled project housing areas at MCBH Kaneohe Bay except within Waikulu's Rainbow Court and the Ulupa'u housing areas.<sup>16</sup> LBP is not expected to be present in the Nani Ulupa'u, Hana Like, Kaluapuni, Pa Honua housing areas, or at Waikulu's Mokapu Court because construction specifications state that LBP shall not be used. LBP was identified in the MCBH Camp Smith housing and in the MCBH Manana Family Housing Area.<sup>17</sup> In addition, the warehouses at Pearl City Annex may contain LBP based on their construction dates.

Pesticides (chlordane) have been identified in the soil at the Kaluapuni housing area.<sup>18</sup> Pesticides may be present in the other project housing areas.

Not responsive

Other potential hazardous building materials that may be in the housing areas include: arsenic in canec boards, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) light ballasts, and mercury-containing lamps.

No hazardous waste is generated or stored at the project areas. Hazardous wastes generated at MCBH Kaneohe Bay are collected at the Hazardous Waste

Not responsive

<sup>14</sup> Department of the Navy, Navy Public Works Center, Energy Environmental Engineering Branch. August 1997a. *Asbestos Activity Summary MCB Kaneohe*.

<sup>15</sup> Hawaii Pacific Engineers. August 2000. *Utility Technical Study (UTS) for Potable Water System Marine Corps Base Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii*. Prefinal Submittal. As cited in *EA MCBH Kaneohe Bay*, August 2001.

<sup>16</sup> Department of the Navy, Navy Public Works Center, Energy Environmental Engineering Branch. August 1997b. *Lead Activity Summary MCB Kaneohe*. As cited in *EA MCBH Kaneohe Bay*, August 2001.

<sup>17</sup> Department of the Navy, Public Works Center. March 1997. *Lead Management Plan, Camp Smith, USMC-PH, Navy Public Works Center – Pearl Harbor*.

Department of the Navy, Public Works Center. July 1997. *Lead Management Plan, Manana, USN/USMC-PH, Navy Public Works Center – Pearl Harbor*.

<sup>18</sup> White Environmental Consultants, Inc. 28 February 2005. Letter to Bauske Environmental from White Environmental Consultants, Inc. *H-563 Replacement Housing MCBH - Chlordane Soil Testing, Pond Circle Unit 2286 & 2288*.

Not responsive

before commencement of demolition or renovation operations, as required. Removal activities will comply with the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants to protect the general public from exposure to airborne contaminants known to be hazardous to human health, such as asbestos, enforced under HRS Chapter 342P (Asbestos and Lead). Asbestos removal activities will comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR 1926.1101 (Asbestos) and Hawaii Occupational Safety and Health (HIOSH) 12-145.1 (Asbestos). Asbestos waste will be properly disposed of in a permitted landfill.

Construction activities that involve LBP surfaces (including demolition, surface preparation, painting, and decorating) will be conducted to prevent release of LBP material and will comply with the OSHA 29 CFR 1926.62 (Lead) and HIOSH 12-148.1 (Lead) to protect workers, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's 24 CFR 35 (Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures) to protect building occupants. Residential construction/demolition waste that contains LBP will be disposed in non-hazardous waste landfills (i.e., construction and demolition landfills). Prior to disposal, the PPV entity will be responsible for testing the waste stream, as required by the State DOH, to determine disposal requirements.

As appropriate, the PPV entity will test soils for pesticides, including chlordane, and materials will be properly managed.

Not responsive

#### 4.2.3

#### Noise

No significant impacts on public health and safety from noise would occur under the Proposed Action or alternatives. Construction-related activities will generate noises that are likely to be audible in neighboring housing units or the nearby schools, but would not be at levels that would be detrimental. The loudest potential construction equipment noise sources include pavers (88 dBA at 50 feet [15.2 meters]), pneumatic tools (88 dBA at 50 feet [15.2 meters]), and trucks (93 dBA at 50 feet [15.2 meters]). Noise levels decrease significantly with increasing distance from the source; a 6 dB decrease is generally exhibited with each doubling of the distance between the source and the location at which noise is audible.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, noise from trucks would be less than 65 dBA at a distance of 1,600 feet (488 meters). As construction progresses through the family housing areas, occupied housing units may be well within the 1,600-foot (488-meter) radius. The interior noise level in the family housing units with the windows closed would be expected to be 20 dB less than the exterior noise level, which would result in construction-related noise levels less than 65 dBA at a distance of 200 feet (61 meters). Potential noise impacts will be minimized by restricting construction work to daylight hours and limiting heavy equipment operation to later morning and early afternoon hours.

<sup>1</sup> For example, if an activity generates 93 dBA at a distance of 50 feet (15 meters), the noise level at a distance of 100 feet (30 meters) would decrease to 87 dBA, and would further decrease to 81 dBA at a distance of 200 feet (61 meters).

Not responsive